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Hon. C. C. Bonney, President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, said on opening the Parliament that if it should faithfully execute its duties it would be "like a new Mount Zion, crowned with glory and marking the actual beginning of a new epoch of brotherhood and peace." Mr. Higinbotham on the same occasion hoped that the Parliament would lead up to "the tableland of a higher, grander and more perfect condition, where peace will reign and the enginery of war be known no more forever." The Japanese Shinto high priest, Reuchi Shibata, trusted that the meetings would be instrumental "in bringing all hostile nations into peaceful relations by leading them to the way of perfect justice." Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand believed that "an occasion like this is the strongest possible means of removing forever such barriers (of hatred dividing the nations)." Pung Kwang Yu said that "Christ teaches us that it is not enough to love one's brethren only," and hoped "that no national differences will ever interrupt the friendly relations" between China and the United States. Prince Masaquoi of Africa desired that the Parliament might "result in the full realization of the general fatherhood of God (and) the brotherhood of man."

Thomas J. Semmes, a distinguished jurist of New Orleans, in a paper on international arbitration, urged "the adoption of a practical unity of all Christian nations, through some plan for making arbitration take the place of war." Canon Freemantle said that "material changes and civilizing influences are flinging the nations into each other's arms." Edward Everett Hale declared that "the twentieth century is going to establish peace among all the nations of the world." Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, a Jew, said that "now all true men desire (peace), all good men pray for it." Bishop Dudley of Kentucky attributed the marvellous advances made since Christ began his teaching to the fact that "he has upheld ever before men's eyes the vision of the day of perfect peace, when the swords shall all have been beaten into plowshares, and the learning of war shall have ceased forever." H. Dharmapala of Ceylon, speaking of the world's debt to Buddha, said that "human brotherhood" is his "fundamental teaching." "He is a peace-maker, a speaker of words that make for peace." Rev. T. J. Scott said that "the family of man has yet to realize its real brotherhood. Many forces are at work to bring the nations into fellowship."

Swami Vivekananda, a Hindoo, speaking of "Columbia, the mother-land of liberty," said: "It has been given to thee, who never dipped her hand in her neighbor's blood, who never found out that shortest way of becoming rich by robbing one's neighbors, to march on at the vanguard of civilization with the flag of harmony." The evangelist, B. Fay Mills, speaking of the results of the practice of Christ's teachings, said that "men shall be

in union with God and at peace with one another. There are indications of such a triumph now." Professor Richard T. Ely: "In the end the peace of Christ must triumph." Professor C. R. Henderson: "We are on the eve of a new era. Co-operation is the watchword of the hour. Above all will be the *banner of love*, whose symbol is the cross; the cross itself not a badge of a party but God's own sign of a universal, self-sacrificing Fatherhood and Brotherhood." Aaron M. Powell: "If the religious people of the world will unite in a general league against war and resolve to arbitrate all difficulties, I believe that that great Krupp gun will, if not preserved for some museum, be literally melted and recast into plowshares and pruning hooks." Rev. S. L. Baldwin: "The true basis for international conduct, as for that of the individual, is the golden rule." Prince Serge Wolkonsky: "We think that the question of universal brotherhood is an educational question — that it ought to be put at the very bottom of the primary school."

These quotations, which might be much extended, are sufficient to show that the Parliament of Religions, whose very existence was a magnificent proof of the growth of peace in the sentiments and wishes of the people of the world, was pervaded by a deep undertone of peace, a profound sense of the brotherhood of the nations, and a conviction that truth is to conquer by love. Taking it all in all, we are inclined to think that the service rendered by the Parliament to the cause of peace, in its widest and deepest meaning, far outweighs all its other services together.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If any who are life members of the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY have received notices that their subscriptions to the ADVOCATE OF PEACE have expired, we hope they will overlook the mistake and send us a note stating that they are life members. We have found on the books of the Society a few names of life members not marked as such and we fear that there may be a few others. All life-members are entitled to receive the paper free.

The Report of the Chicago Peace Congress has just been published by the American Peace Society. It contains all of the papers read before the Congress, and also the stenographic report of the discussions and conclusions. It makes a book of 332 pages, and will be one of the most valuable peace documents ever published, containing a large amount of information as to the history of the Peace movement during this century, statistics of the war burdens of Europe, arguments of various kinds in behalf of peace, etc. It ought to be in the possession of every friend of peace. We can supply single copies, in paper covers, at 50 cents, cloth 75 cents, postpaid. In quantities of six or

more we can furnish it, in paper covers, at 40 cents a copy net. Can not many of our friends in different States take an extra copy to put into the library of some educational institution? We have already received a considerable number of orders. Those wishing the Report will do well to send in their orders at once, as the edition is limited.

In the House of Commons on the 11th of January Mr. William Byles, editor of the *Bradford Observer*, asked the Government if, before embarking on costly naval expenditures, it could see a way to communicate with the other European powers with a view to establish a policy of mutual disarmament. Mr. Gladstone replied that when the Earl of Clarendon was Foreign Secretary he made an attempt in this direction with the result that only one great European Government gave a favorable reply. The Prime Minister added: "I am bound to say that I am very doubtful whether the present occasion is one when such representations could be advantageously made."

This is the language of policy rather than of duty. It is quite probable that if England would seriously undertake such a negotiation she would find a readier ear in Europe than Mr. Gladstone supposes. Even if she did not, the effort would hasten the time when such representations could be advantageously made. Such a negotiation just now would be much more to the credit of England's good sense and courage than to build a lot of new warships.

The chief recent event in Germany has been the meeting in Berlin of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor. Bismarck was given an ovation by the people and spent ten minutes in conversation with the Emperor, during which it is said that all political subjects were carefully avoided. The reconciliation, if such it may be called, is probably void of political significance. It has added to the popularity of the Emperor, who opened the way for the meeting, and will thus add something to the general unity of the nation. A real New Testament reconciliation might have done something for the peace of the world.

In Brazil the contest between the government and the insurgent forces has continued with varying fortune on both sides. At one time it was thought that Admiral Benham, on behalf of the United States, might be able to settle the difficulty by arbitration, but nothing came of it finally. The most recent episode in the difficulty was the firing of the insurgents, on the 29th ult., on an American vessel going to the wharf at Rio, escorted by the United States cruiser *Detroit*. Musket shots were returned by the *Detroit*. Then heavier shots were exchanged, simply in the way of threat and warning. Admiral Benham warned Admiral Da Gama that if he touched American property he would be treated as a pirate. It is thought that Da Gama will surrender to the American commander.

This Brazilian strife illustrates well how the passions of war when once aroused carry men on to the bitter end regardless of consequences.

The Senate Committee has continued its Hawaiian investigation. There has been no change in the situation in Hawaii. A petition in favor of the Queen, signed by several thousand persons, has been handed to Minister Willis and transmitted by him to the State Department and to Congress. The leaders in this petition are, according to Mr. Willis, not very good men. On the 23d of January Senator Turpie, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, that from the facts and papers laid before the Senate, it is unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory to the United States, that the provisional government therein, having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy; foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

This resolution expresses the feeling of the entire committee with one exception, and we may hope soon to see the unfortunate matter pass from sight.

Under the head of Religious Intelligence in the *Independent*, Feb. 1, W. S. Harwood of Minneapolis has an article written to help to push the Boys' Brigade in the churches of this country. It is largely a restatement of what Professor Drummond has said on the subject. When a writer favoring the brigade has need of something to enforce his remarks he usually of late falls back on "Professor Drummond said so." Some sentences in Mr. Harwood's article have struck us as very remarkable. We quote them without comment, italics ours.

"There is complete equipment in the way of caps, belts, coats—a full uniform of a neat and serviceable style; a gun—a *gun that will shoot, too*—and all the accessories of your regular army soldier in the way of personal equipment. * * * The tactics of the infantry of the United States is used, and all the proceedings are conducted in the *atmosphere* of the *regular army*. * * * But does some one ask, some one who has not yet earned what the Boys' Brigade stands for, is this all they do? Is there nothing in the new movement but the spirit of war? By no manner of means; the spirit of war is not in the Brigade at all; and the military part * * * is but a feature of the movement. * * * The methods adopted are *military*, and *strictly so*; but the ends to be reached are in the *sweet fields of the peace of Christ*."

The Secretary of the American Peace Society has recently, on invitation, given addresses on the "Peace Movement in this Century" at New Bedford, Mass., and at North Berwick, Maine.

Vaillant, who threw the bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies on the 9th of December, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. The execution of his sentence had to be put off till the headsman returned from a "mission" to some other city. The execution was to have taken place on the 31st ult., but was postponed, pending a final appeal to Carnot. Our opinion of the greatness of Vaillant's crime has been given in a previous paper. We have asked ourselves, however, how many of those who still advocate capital punishment would be willing to take this headsman's place and go from city to city doing nothing but cut off people's heads. If it is right, it certainly might be an honorable, Christian business for any man.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has sent out a set of questions on tariff rates and the existing depression in trade, to manufacturers, importers, merchants, Chambers of Commerce, boards of trade, public officials, labor organizations and agriculturists, in order to get the opinion of the country on customs duties, on the condition of trade, the influence of immigration on the condition of working men, etc. Such interrogatories were sent out in 1845, 1882 and 1885 when Congress was considering the subject of the tariff.

In order to meet the deficiency in the current expenses of the Government Secretary Carlisle has decided to sell bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. The bonds are to draw 5 per cent interest and are redeemable after ten years at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be sold at a little over seventeen per cent premium. The action of the Secretary has been severely criticised in many quarters. Senator Hoar has raised the point that the action is unconstitutional, since Congress only has power to authorize the borrowing of money to meet the obligations of the Government.

The great question of interest in the country as well as in Congress during the past month has been the tariff. The debate was opened in the House of Representatives by Chairman Wilson of the Committee which prepared the bill called by his name, and has been participated in by many Representatives from all sections of the country. Just as we go to press the Wilson bill, whose provisions are now well known throughout the country, has been passed by the House by a majority of 64 in a vote of 344. It will now go to the Senate, where it will probably not reach a vote for many weeks. In its last stages in the House the income tax measure was added to the bill.

The United States has notified the Belgian Government that it will not ask for the reassembling of the monetary conference to discuss further the subject of the wider use of silver. Our Government will not now have anything more to do with the subject unless urgently invited by other countries.

The Law and Order League of Jacksonville, Florida, has decided that Corbett and Mitchell and their aiders and abettors shall be prosecuted for the recent prize fight. The League holds that the injunction granted by Judge Call against the interference of the sheriff was an invasion of the statutes, as every sensible man knew at the time. Such a judge ought to have a call to leave the bench at the first election.

Our Government will have a fleet of possibly fifteen vessels patrolling the Northern Pacific during the coming season, with the Charleston as flagship. Other nations will probably coöperate. Secretary Gresham is negotiating with Sir Julian Pauncefote a new treaty in reference to Behring Sea, somewhat different in character from the recommendations of the Behring Sea Arbitrators.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has just announced that it has reliable information that Mr. Gladstone has decided to resign the Premiership almost immediately. He will inform the Queen of his decision before the reassembling of Parliament. The reasons given for this step are his advanced age and the exhaustion caused by the strain of the late arduous session. He is said to be greatly disappointed at the fate of the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Robert Stein of the United States Geological Survey whose proposed systematic Arctic exploration is meeting with much favor and who is likely soon to secure the means for which he asks to make his first trip is a native German and a strong peace man and he proposes to use the results of his arctic exploration in the interests of peace in a unique way which he will by and by explain to the public. He needs yet about \$6000 to make him ready for his first journey.

William Tallack of the London Peace Society has an article in the *London Times* of January 19th in which he expresses great regret that in the recent discussions in Parliament of the national defence "there should have been such an entire ignoring of reference to the grand historic guardianship" of England by the divine Providence. In an editorial more than a column long the editor, suppressing rather more than is usual his sarcasm and ridicule, criticises Mr. Tallack, whose "simplicity" is "scarcely conscious of the facts of life." The criticism we think largely disposes of Mr. Tallack's assumption that England is the *special* favorite of Heaven for the purposes of christianizing and civilizing the world. We have heard the American eagle say that about the United States.

But the editorial in no way replies to Mr. Tallack's central thought that a nation's strongest defence is God. Statesmen and legislators often say the same thing, perhaps with an underlying belief in the truth of what they assert. The pity is that their actions nearly always give the lie to their assertions, and they leave us forced to conclude that for purposes of national defence "God is not in all their thoughts." We are glad the question has been raised by Mr. Tallack and we hope to have something to say at another time on the subject.